WASHINGTON

SHARP MANŒUVRING IN THE SENATE

The Texas Bill Taken from the Judiciary Committee and Passed.

The Fate of the St. Domingo Treaty Still Undetermined.

The President's Views on the Importance of the Acquisition.

General Logan Replies to General Sherman's Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870. Passage of the Texas Bill-Satisfaction of

the President at the Result.

The Senate to-day performed one of those marvellous feats of legislation which it is pleasing to contemplate. We have had so much mud of late that it was not thought possible-notwithstanding the determination of the Senate to relieve the Judiciary Committee of any further trouble in the case of Texas—that a vote would be reached under a day or two. Sherman's boloness in taking the lead in such a venturesome piece of parliamentary strategy is rather extraordinary for one so aimdent, and the comparative meekness with which Trumbull swalowed the dose is even more remarkable. At one time while the bill was on its passage the democrats gave some incipient dications of breaking out. The effort of Vickers, of Maryland, was a very feeble one, so that the atfailed and the bill went through, minus its tail. The amputation of the last section will require the bill to be sent back to the House of Reprentatives for concurrence. It is thought no obstructions will be thrown to the way in that quarter, and that the bill, as far as Congress is concerned, will become law to-morrow. The President this evening, in speaking on this subject in connection with the nation of the nfteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, expressed himself as ready to officially announce the ratification as on as this Texas matter was settled. He thought there was great delay already.

Unfounded Rumors Concerning the St. Domingo Treaty-The Debate in Executive Ses-

A rumor that information has been received here of a grant of thirty days extension by the Domini-can government, on the treaty between that Power and the United States, I am able to state, upon the highest authority, is without any foundation whatever. The same may be said of the statement which has been set adoat, to the effect that the President to-day telegraphed to Havana a despatch, to be sent by special vessel to President Baez, requesting an extension. No difficulty is anticipated on this point should the treaty be ratifled or the annexation be mated by any other method, though, as stated, no action has been taken either by the President of the United States or the President of the nican republic.

The treaty was discussed in executive session this afternoon. Senator Nye advocated its ratification on the ground of commercial necessity. He argued that the time would come when all the islands adjacent to our country would be under the protection of the United States, and that they occupy towards this country a position similar to that of sentinels to an army. He called upon the Senate not to repudiate the Monroe doctrine, but consecrate themselves anew to its enforcement. Senator Patterson followed in a speech comparatively brief, taking strong ground against ratification. He maintaine that it was contrary at this time to the interests of the country to acquire any tropical territory whatever, the sentiments of the people generally being against such a proceeding and line of policy. Mr. Casserly has the floor and will argue against the treaty when it shall again be taken up for considera-

It is understood that most of the speaking has been finished and that to-morrow will bring the debate to a close. It is known that two or three Senators are still anxious to say something, but to what length they will extend their remarks remains yet to be seen. The chances of securing a two-thirds friends of the treaty feel confident should it become necessary to resort to the plan adopted in the ease of the annexation of Texas, that the discussion being in public will enable the people to become familiar with the subject, and they feel no doubt of the treaty making many friends among the intellectual masses of the country.

The President's Views of the St. Domingo Treaty-The Importance of the Island to

American Commerce. The President, in conversation on the prospects of the St. Domingo treaty this evening, in brief expressed the following opinions bearing on this important subject:-A government as extensive and populous as the United States consumes many things hat grow only in the tropics. The population of the country is rapidly increasing, and, as a natural result, the consumption of tropical productions becomes larger in proportion. talk about the balance of trade being against us in Europe. This is an error. The United States consumes about \$75,000,000 worth of sugar in a year. This is almost entirely a drain upon the wealth of the country. It is true bills are drawn on Europe, but chiefly to pay balances against us in the tropics. The balance against us in Brazil alone s over \$20,000,000, and proportionately the same is the case in all the tropical countries with which we have commercial transactions. This desirable step to aconire a country where American capital, labor and enterprise could be employed in raising sugar, coffee and other tropical growths for American consumption.

The President resumed:—

This whole question I resolve under four heads. First, the United States requires such a possession as St. Domingo in an agricultural point of view, for the reasons I have already stated. Second, the laws of Poto Rico and Cubia are immical to American commerce. There is no reason why American manufactures and provisions, such as we are able to compete in, should not go to those islands. As I say, their laws are hostile to the interests of this country—they are a cneck upon American commerce. I wish most earnessly to see commerce revived. A strong foothold in the West Indies would very soon regulate this. Third, the country has become so immense in its proportions, that is requires outposts. Our vulnerable point is the Gulf. Before it is too late we should plant ourselves there. This will be a guard against aggression from foreign sources and will consolidate the power of resistance by this country. The last reason is, without such a foothold, in event of a struggle the enemies of the United States would rendezvous in the Gulf and the whole power of the nation might be called upon to concentrate against a danger which by timely action could have been be called upon to concentrate against a danger which by timely action could have been averted. Speaking even more carnestly the President remarked, how can we tell what moment there might be a demand for action in these very waters? It is the part of prudence to be always preserved.

It was very evident the President had deeply at heart all that he said. He saw before him the expanding giory of the republic; he felt the great mis sind she has to perform and feit enagrined that a career of empire and wealth so glorious should be embarrassed by unexplicable opposition.

Government Buildings in Albany. The following is the text of the bill reported yesserday by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and

passed to a second reading:—
That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is rauthorized and directed to cause to be con-id suitable buildings, fireproof, at Albany, for the accommodation of Custom House, cause proper plans and esti-cause proper plans and esti-se made, so that no expenditure of said building and payment, or for the site thereof, beyond the amount herein appropriated; provided that no money hereby appropriated shall be
used or applied for the purposes mentioned until a
valid title to the land for the site of such building be
vested in the United States, nor until the State shall
also duly release and relinquish to the United States
the right to tax or in any way assess said site or
property of the United States that may be thereon
during the time that the United States shall be or
remain owner thereof.

An Edicetive Speech in the House-General An Effective Speech in the House-Genera

Logan's Reply to General Sherman. The Logan-Sherman war was mangurated in th House to-day in dashing style. General Logan, to a personal explanation, sent General Sherman's letter to Senator Wilson on the Army bill to the Clerk's desk to be read. After the reading, Logan arose, and for about an hour poured hot shot and shell into the General of the Army. It was the most vehement speech ever delivered by Logan in the House and attracted great attention. As he concluded there was a general outburst of applause from the floor and galleries. The Speaker rapped as loudly as he could with his gavel to bring the House to order, but it was useless. Logan's speech evidently took with his audience, and they were determined to send back a response. From this time forth there will be war between Sherman and Logan, and as the latter is at the head of the Military Committee and plucky withal, lively times may be expected. Strenuous Opposition by the National Banks

to the Funding Bill.

E. B. Jugson and W. W. Teale, of Syracuse; C.

B. Hall and G. W. Chipman, of Boston; P. C. Calhoun and L. E. Chittenden, of New York; Charles H. Clark, of Philadelphia; Thomas Coleman, of Troy, J. Y. Scammon and J. Medill, of Chicago; J. S. Morris, Battimore; J. B. Loomis, of Connecticut; F. Crokebold, of St. Louis, and W. S. Huntington, of this city, a delegation representing the national banks in different parts of the try, were in consultation with the V Secretary Boutwell was also present with the committee. The delegation argued that the faith of th government requires that it will keep to its original

contract with the banks; that is, that the banks shall not be required to exchange the bonds they now hold for others bearing a lower rate of interest They wanted to know why it is that the banks ar compelled to exchange their bonds, while other parties, private individuals, can exchange their bonds at pleasure. The seventh section of the bill, they complained, is unjust to the banks. They admit the power of the government to compel them to exchange bonds, but they deny its right. They stated that it was a great mistake to suppose that the banks were making money. It was not so, and if they were compelled to bank on a four and a naif per cent bond they would be losing money. Secre tary Boutwell replied to the arguments of the bank representatives, but no action was taken.

Executive Nominations. The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—John W. Allen, to be Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio; Mellville Martin, to be Postmaster a Delayan, Wis.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed

the following nominations:-Allen R. Rutherford to be Third Auditor of the Freasury.

James W. Mason, of Arkansas, to be Minister Rezi-

James W. Mason, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia.

John Hay, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Mr. J. Purman to be Assessor of Internal Revenue

Mr. J. Purman to be Assessor of Internat Revenue for Florida.

Peter J. Ralph to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Eighth district. Samuel Guthrie to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the First district.

General Hazen's Report on the Condition of the Wild Tribes in the Indian Territory. General Hazen, for many months Multary Super-intendent of the wild tribes of the Indian Territory, has had a conversation with the President in relation to the Camanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arrapano and Apache tribes of Indians. These were the tribes that participated in the war of last winter. General Hazen stated that the true policy in his mind, and he judged from his own experience among the savages, was to coerce the Indians upon their reservations, and when there to place over them conscientious men. He was in lavor of the Quakers, because religious zeal strength ened and encouraged them in their workthe Jesuits, in early days, did with the American was the say who have ever undertaken to control his restless spiritit was an act of religion with them, and they were indentigable in their labors. He stated that 1.700 acres had been broken and planted with corn last year, yielding good crops: also eighty gar dens had been started. The management was under the Quakers and their employes, but the details of the work was performed by the Indians. He found that the only way was to war upon the Indians of their reservations and to deal with them with forbearance when on them. The reports in relation to the death of Santanta he contradicted. The President expressed himself gratified with the progress of matters in the Southern Indian country, and hoped the Northern tribes might also be made appreciate the kind disposition of government toward them when they con duct themselves in a peaceable manner. At present there are 8,000 Indians in the vicinity of Medicine Bluff. As a general thing the five tribes of this see tion are disposed to remain quiet during the sum mer. It is at present the intention to assign General Bazen to the military command of the western por tions of the Indian Territory, which will embrace the warlike tribes. General Grierson will have a roving commission to scour the vast unknown regions wes of the Witchutas and Antelope Hills, and to drive in any desultory bands that might have refused t accept the reservation set apart for them by the government. The Quakers will continue in civil charge of the tribes that hold firm to their promises General Hazen will return to the Indian country after a sojourn of a few days at his home in Ohto.

Soldiers' Clothing Commutation Money. The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives a report from the Paymaster General, stating it is the province of the Quarter master General to purchase supplies of clothing for the enlisted men of the army. To each is appor tioned a given allowance for each year of his term of enlistment; when he draws only part the remain der is borne to his credit and paid to him at cost value in money, as the final settlement on discharge During the past few years circumstances have combined to increase three or four fold the amount of this commutation. The demand for the first large portion of men being on the frontier engaged in rough work, the most costly portion of the clothin allowance remains undrawn and becomes payable in money. Second, the very large accumulation of clothing at the close of the war has, by authority, been sold at public sale to prevent damage and ruin. Purchasers bought at mere nominal prices—perhaps one-fourth— and distributed the purchased clothing throughout the land into the hands of traders and others se as to find ready customers among enlisted men. The amount of clothing sold within three years past exceeds the amount of four and a half millions of dollars. During the past year \$1,598,000 were paid to 70,246 discharged soldiers; during this year the number of discharged will be 18,441, involving, at the same average, \$1,709,000. The Secretary of War recommends a transfer from any surplus of past appropriations funds to pay those extraordinar

commutation demands. Tobacco Manufacturers' Tax.
Commissioner Delano decides that in assessing tobacco manufacturer on the penal excess of his bond when he commences manufacturing after part of the year has elapsed, that the assessment hould be made pro rata for the unexpired portion

of the special tax year.

In response to the application of manufacturers of snuff to be allowed to repack their snuff in old jars the Commissioner decided that "no box, vessel or other enclosure can be used a second time for putting up manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, however thoroughly and complete the stamps may have bee

The Lightship off Sandy Hook. Harvey C. Calkins, of New York, was before the Appropriation Committee to-day and argued in favor of an appropriation for the retention of the light ship on the wreck of the steamship Scotland, in New York harbor. The lightship, it appears, was placed there temporarily, but it has proved of such advan tage to mariners that there is a general request from the masters of vessels to have it retained permanently. Mrs Calkins

also advocated the rebuilding of the lighthouse on Body Island, on the coast of North Carolina. He about twenty-five ships had been wrecked on the sland, valued at \$2,000,000, mostly belonging in New York. On behalf of the merchants, ship owners and masters of vessels in New York he asked that the committee make an appropriation for the rebuilding of the lighthouse.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870. PROPERTY TAKEN PROM A SOUTHERN LOYALIST. Mr. Johnston, (rep.) of Va., presented the memo-rial of the heirs of John Minor Botts, deceased, for ompensation for property taken by the government during the late war. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the bet-ter security of life on board of vessels propelled by

ter security of life on board of vessels propelled by steam,
Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to prevent and pullsh election frauds. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a quarter to one o'clock the calendar of resolutions was taken up, the first in order being the resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee on Indian Amairs.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the resolution be passed over. He stated his object to be to reach, if possible, the resolution submitted by him on the previous day, discharging the Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the bill to admit Texas.

mittee from the consideration of the bill to admit Texas.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 29, the casting vote in the affirmative being given by the Vice President.

The resolution offered some weeks since by Mr. Carpenter declaring that the thirty Spanish gumboats contracted for or built in the United States should not be allowed to leave came up next in order, and on motion of Mr. Sherman was passed over—yeas 48, nava 12.

the resolution previously offered by Mr. Thurman rer, of Mississippi, was then read.
Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, rose to speak upon

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, rose to speak upon the resolution.

Mr. Sherman moved to pass it over.

Mr. Thurman said that while he held the floor the motion could not be made.

The Chair decided that under a recent rule the motion of Mr. Sherman, being in the nature of a question of order, was entitled to precedence.

Mr. Thurman appealed from the decision of the Chair and called for the yeas and nays. The call being sustained the yeas and nays were taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by years 47, hays 12.

EEQUATION FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

the decision of the Chair was sistained by years 47, nays 12.

REGULATION FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution to regulate the effect of a vote of thanks by Congress upon promotions in the navy, providing that when, as an incident thereof, an officer who would otherwise be retired is retained on the active list, such retention shall not interfere with the regular promotions of its juniors. Mr. Anthony called attention to the effect of the resolution of Congress continuing on the active list for ten years longer navai officers who had received a vote of thanks from Congress. He showed that this had been at the expense of the junior officers and was an injustice to many who had performed services as meritorious as any for which public thanks had been rendered.

which public thanks had been rendered.

THE IRACOMS TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following substitute for the House joint resolution declaratory of the meaning and intention of the law relating to income tax:—

Be it resolved, &c., That so much of section 115 to and including section 125 of the act approved June 50, 1854, entitled an act to provide ways and means for the support of the government and for other purposes, and of the several acts amending said sections, to so amended that the several declared made of the several acts and surface and started in several declared so much of said taxes admended that the several declared so much of said taxes and surface in earlier year of 1870, and so much of said taxes admended or payable during said year shall be collected and paid during the year 1871, in the mode prescribed in said sections.

SECTION 2. That after the year 1870 there shall be levied and collected and the several incomes, dividends and salaries described in the preceding section of this joint resolution and in the mode and manner heretofore provided by law.

GOVERNMENT LANDS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

several incomes, dividends and salaries described in the preceding section of this joint resolution and in the mode and
manner heretofore provided by law.

GOVERNMENT LANDS IN SAN PRANCISCO.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported without ameadment the bilt to reinquired the interest of the United States in certain
lanus in the city of San Francisco. Cal.

Amussion of Texas.

The morning hour then expired, and the Chair announced the committee report in the case of General
Ames to be next in order.

Mr. Sherman moved to suspend for the present
all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the resolution to discharge the Judiciary Committee from
the further consideration of the Texas bill.

A discussion ensued, during which Mr. Trumbull.,
(rep.) of lit., characterized the motion as a gross act
of discourtesy toward the Judiciary Committee, for
which there was nestber justification mer accessity.
He could not understand the reason for so much
haste in the matter in view of the assurance he had
given the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Drake) on the
previous day that the committee would consider the
bill and would report. It as soon as the Senate was
ready to consider it, and also in view of the fact
that at the consultation of the Senate majority last
week nothing was said in regard to taking the
subject out of the hands of the committee,

Mr. Sherman said he had not intended to cast
any reproach upon the committee, as their labors
had been most onerous, and the committee was
universally recognized as among the ablest of the
committees of Congress; but the political and hational necessities of the case were such that he was
not to be deterred from his auty, by a mere question
of etiquette. The majority of the Senate feit the

committees of Congress; but the political and national necessities of the case were such that he was not to be deterred from his duty; by a mere question of ctiquette. The majority of the Senate felt the Texas oill should be acted upon at once, in order that the proclamation adopting the fifteenth amendment might be made, and that great question forever settled. Two Senators from Texas were here awatting admission, and their claims were entitled to prompt consideration, as well as those of General Ames, and the sapplicants for seats from Georgia Mir. Taumsull., in the course of a reply, said that Senator Sherman not only undertook to determine in what manner the Judiciary Committee should transact its business, but assumed to speak for a majority of the Senate. Hadithe Senator canvassed the Senate? 18,00 vote had been taken to indicate the feeling of the majority upon the question, and he fering of the majority upon the question, and he fering of the majority upon the senator (Sherman) might, how the vote would stand on the pending motion. That Senator had explained his object to be to secure the proclamation of the different amendment; but if he and those who acted with him had stood by him (Trumbuil) the proclamation would have been made days ago. He did not see, however, how the action of Texas on that amendment could be more effective man that of Georgia. He would giadly welcome the Senators from both States.

Mr. Sherman replied that in resisting the motion the chairman of the Jugiciary Committee was en-

Mr. Sherman replied that in resisting the motion Mr. SHERMAN replied that in resisting the motion the chairman of the Judiciary Committee was endeavoring to dictate to the Senate its order of business. He had answered the Senator that he had canvassed the Senate, through the yeas and hays taken this morning, which showed that the majority were anxious to take up the bill. While early action upon the Georgia bill and General Ames' case was desirable, the admission of Texas afforded the most rank means of accomplishing the same and—Law and means of accomplishing the same and means and means are accomplished. desirable, the admission of revas anorded the most rapid means of accomplishing the same end—to wit, the official announcement of the adoption of the filteenth amendment. It was impossible to reach a vote on those subjects immediately, as any Senator who looked around him might see half a dozen pre-pared enceptors at the ne delivered.

who looked around him might see half a dozen pre-pared speeches yet to be delivered.

Both propositions of Mr. Sherman's motion were finally carried—the first to postpone the present and prior orders, by yeas 48, nays 1s; the second to dis-charge the Judiciary Committee from the considera-tion of the bill, by yeas 39, nays 15.

The bill was then taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the last proviso, that the act shall not affect in any manner the condi-tions and guarantees upon which the State of Texas was annexed and admitted as a State, was stricken out.

was annexed and admitted as a State, was stricken out.

The bill then passed without discussion by a party vote—yeas 47, nays 11.

At a quarter past two o'clock the Senate went into executive session for two hours, when the doors were reopened at a quarter past four o'clock.

BILLS CALLED UP.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., called up the bill allowing the United States Jadge for the Eastern district of Texas to resign, continuing his salary and providing for his successor, which was passed.

Mr. Morrell, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Lewis, (rep.) of Va., called up the bill to authorize the authorities of the city or Washington to endorse the o onds to be issued by the Soutuern Maryland Kailroad Company.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate at 4:45 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES. Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., from the Election Committee, reported adversely on the claim of Mr. Segar as a representative at large from the State of Vir

as a representative at large from the State of Virginia, giving notice that he would call it up hereafter for action.

Mr. Crssna, (rep.) of Pa., from the same commitee, made a report on the contested election case from the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, with a resolution that John Reading, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that the contestant, Caleb N. Taylor, is entitled to it.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., presented a minority report, with opposite conclusions.

Mr. Crssna gave notice that he would call up the matter for action next Tuesday.

matter for action next Tuesday. JENERAL LOGAN'S REPLY TO GENERAL SHERMAN'S

GENERAL LOGAN'S REPLY TO GENERAL SHERMAN'S LETTER.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., Traing to a personal explanation, said that he had some facts and figures which are wisited to present in justification to the House and himself. He then sent to the cierk's desk and had read the letter, already published, from General Sherman to Senator Wison in criticism of the bill to reorganize the army, and of Mr. Logan's speech in the House in support of it. The

letter having been read, Mr. Logan expressed his regret at having been called upon to reply to some remarks made in that most extraordinary and remarks made in that most extraordinary and remarks made in that most extraordinary and remarkable letter. He had it read so that it might go on the records of the country. He should not inquire who his gentlemen were who got that teter to be written. They were said to be members of Congress, but he had hoped that members would be able to make their own arguments, without inviting the General of the Army to make a speech for them. It had been said in the newapapers that Senator Wilson had invited that letter, out he had asked Senator Wilson if that were so and he had denied it. It had also been said that Senator Wilson had written a letter thanking General Sherman for that letter, but Senator Wilson informed him that Way not true. One of the remarkable features was, first, that it should have been written a tall; second, that such language as is used in it should nave emanated from the General of the Army. He had nothing to say against General Sherman, wan was a gallant officer and from whose reputation he had never attempted to detract in the singhtest degree. But self-respect demanded of him, when he was assaued, and the House was assailed through itm, when he was charged with falsehood in his statements, to reply to those charges and to show that his original statements were perfectly correct. Mr. Logan said ne had spoken of the staff of the armies and that he spoke of that now.

Mr. Slocum, (dem.) of N. Y., wanted the House

charged with aisencool in his statements, to reply to those charges and to show that his original statements were perfectly correct. Mr. Logan said ne had spoken of the staff of the armies and that he spoke of that now.

Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of N. Y., wanted the House and the country to understand that what were called staff officers in the United States were not called staff officers abroad, and that although the staff here might number six hundred officers there were five times as many men performing the same duties in European armies. It was therefore unfair to make the House believe that the army of the United States was using more men to perform staff duties than the European armies were, for that was not so.

Mr. Logan replied that if the gentleman from New York would not be so excited he would hear the explanation of that. He did not want that gentleman to say that he (Mr. Logan) was trying to deceive the House.

Air. SLOCUM did not think that he (Mr. Logan) was trying to do so, but he though it have they men.

House, Mr. Slocum aid not think that he (Mr. Logan) was trying to do so, but he though it likely that mem-bers of the House might be ied astray by his re-

bers of the House might be ied astray by his remarks.

Mr. Logan preferred to pursue his own course in the matter and iet the gentleman (Mr. Slocum) pursue his way. If that gentleman would be quiet ne would snow that what he had said was true to the letter. He then proceeded to quote from military authorities in contradiction of the assertions of general Sherman as to the bill complained of by General Sherman, and which he had designated "the odious army bill," Mr. Logan said that he had taken it to be secretary of War (General Beiknap), and said as

Sherman, and which he had designated "the odious army oni." Mr. Logan said that he had taken it to the Secretary of War (General Beikmap), and said he wanted him and General Sherman to sit down with him (Mr. Logan) and go over the bill together. That was done, General Beikmap read over the bill section by section to General Sherman, and General Sherman, and General Sherman made but two objections to it and the Secretary of War but one, and that one he wrote out, and he (Mr. Logan) put it in the bill as an amendment. General Sherman's objection was the muster out of general officers, and another objection, which he (Mr. Logan) would not menion. These were lacts, and he asked what kind of taste that man had in making a personal attack on him through the newspapers. He quoted against General sherman an extract of his report to the Secretary of War recommending the assembling of a court of disniterested general officers, to which should be committed the whole matter of a reduction and reorganization of the bill. As to the proposed reduction of the pay of general oncers, the President might have took General Sherman, with a smaller share, would not be reduced, but that was not his (Mr. Logan's) ophition, nor the opinion of the flows. It might be that General Sherman, with a smaller saiary, would not be able to give dinners or receptions, but he (Mr. Logan) did not care anything about that. In deence of the taxpayers, of the crippic soldiers and of soldiers' widows, he protested salary, would not be able to give dinners or receptions, but he (Mr. Logan) did not care anything about that. In detence of the taxpayers, of the crippied soldiers and of soldiers' witdows, he protested against the usurpation of power in the hands of a few men. He protested against the attempt's of men in sace positions to dictate legislation to Congress. The legislative department of the government must be free, univernmented, unlettered. He would say to those men in migh positions that they were not the nawmakers, but the law occyers. They must not dictate the amount of taxation to be paid for their benefit. Whenever legislation became so stified and crippied that a man who stood up for the people in a manily, honest and proper spirit was to be attacked in the columns of the newspapers by high officiars, demanding that Congress shall not do certain things, then he would say farewell to the liberdes of the country. He wanted to know whether this attack upon him ment that the country was to be turned over to the hands of a lew aristocrats, as in Europe; whether these were to be borne here; whether case was to be established; whether an order of nobility was to grow up here. The people were bonest and brave and true, and it was the boys who made the great, and it was they also who made the great ears, and it was they also who made the great and true, and it was the crais, and it was they also who made the great and true, and it was the crais, and it was they also who made the great and true, and it was the crais, and it was they also who made the great and true, and it was the crais, and it was they also who made the great and the second of the crais and true, and it was the crais, and it was they also who made the great and the crais.

people were honest and brave and true, and it was the boys who carried the muskets who made the gen-erals, and it was they also who made the Presidents. They stood here to defend the rights of these men and their widows and orphans, and the horries of the people, and, whether assailed by generals, by marshals, by governors, by kings, princes or poten-lates by the standard of the appropriate he would marshais, by governors, by kings, princes or potentaces, by newspapers or by artsocrats, he would still be found making war against detailon and dictators, against aristocracy and in favor of republicanism. (Ciapping of hands in the galleries.)

THE TARFF BILL.

On motion of Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Onio, it was ordered that all keneral debate on the Tariff bill shall close to-morrow an hour and a half after the same series of the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Washburn, of Wis, in the chair) on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Marshall, (dem.) of Hi., a memoer of the Committee of Ways and Means, against protective tariffs and in favor of free trade dostrines.

At the conclusion of all speech, at half-past four o'clocs, the House took a recess until half-past seven, the evening session to be for general debate on the Tariff bill.

Evening Scenion.

Evening Session.

The House met in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Churchil in the chair, for general discussion on the Tarin oil.

Ar. Wilkinson, (rep.) of Minn., addressed the committee in opposition to a high protective taring committee in opposition to a high protective taring committee in opposition to a high protective taring continuous contin

dustry, would not impose too great burdens on the people.

Mr. Wilkinson, resuming his speech, declared himself for a tartiff under water a large amount of the necessary revenue would be confected. An such tartiffs were more or less protective. The only true object of a tartiff was to raise revenue, and he did not believe that congress and a right to impose a tartif for any other purpose. He ridicated the idea of agricultural interests being benefited to any appreciable extent, by the manufacturing centres, and ventured the assertion that the farm produce of the district of his friend from flows (Allison) was more than could be consumed by all the persons engaged in manufactures in the whose country. He was willing to have a revenue tartif giving incidental protection, but protested against the exorbitant duty willing to have a revenue tarist giving incidental protection, but protested against the exorbitant duty on from, and he gave his Petnosylvanis friends warning that unless they agreed to a reasonable adjustment they would have cause to regret it. All that the people of the West wanted was fair play and a reasonable adjustment of the tarist, as proposed by his friend from lowa (Alisson).

Mr. Wirson, dean, of Minos, declared himself on this question very hearly in accord with his collegant (Wirsons).

ague (Wirkinson). After further debate the House adjourned.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Missing-Tue Pilot and a Boy Rescued. At seven o'clock last evening the ferryboat Wee

hawken left the silp at the toot of Barciay street for Hoboken, and when in the middle of the river ran into the tugboat Joe, the guard rail of the ferryboat carrying away the pilot house of the tug. The pilot of the latter when he perceived that a collision was inevitable left his box, and when the vessels struck he jumped on board the ferryboat, but when he saw the tug still affoat he returned, thinking that the damage was only comparatively triling. It had not crifted 100 yards, however, when it became almost full of water, began to settle steadily and then went down. By this time he seized on the small boat on board the tug, and seeing that nothing else remained to him, he suddenly thought of the toy, who was at one end of the tug-boat when it went down. He shouted, but received no answer. He pulled the boat in a circle till he discovered the youth floating on the water and rescued him. The lad was on the point of succumbing when he was rescued. They remained on the boat till they saw the Desbrosses street ferrybnat Colden approaching, and they and their boat were taken aboard by the deck hands and orought to Jersey City. of the latter when he perceived that a collision

Jersey City.
The fireman, who was in the engine room to the The fireman, who was in the engine room to the last, went down with the tug, and there is some doubt about the safety of the engineer. It was stated that he is lying sick and the fireman was "running the engine" in his stead, while others stated that he was on board and shared the late of the fireman. was on board and shared the fate of the fireman.

The ferryboat, which was in charge of phot Bunt, pursued her course after the phot of the tug had returned to his boat, as it was supposed the danger had passed. The question of culpability is one for investigation, as each phot charges the disaster on the other. Captain Bunt says the phot of the tugpaid no aftention to the whistles. The ferryboat received intile damage.

BUFFALO RACES.

BUFFALO, March 29, 1870. The directors of the Bunalo Driving Park Association decided last night to offer \$40,000 in premiums at the summer meeting, commencing August 9 and continuing four days. The principal purses are \$20,000 for horses that never heat 2:30, \$4,000 for horses that never heat 2:27, \$4,000 for horses that never beat 2:25, \$5,000 free to all horses, and large purses for horses that never heat 2:34, 2:40 and 2:50, for double teams and a dash of new mites.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, March 29, 1870. The steamer Connecticut, from New York, reached here this afternoon. She met considerable difficulty with ten inch ice about diffeen miles below this city.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Crowds from the Great City---"Head-Swellers" in Force.

The New Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum.

Another Broadway Surface Railroad.

ALBANY, March 29, 1870.

While the metropolis was undergoing the throes of anxiety and expectation yesterday and last night, this immaculate village was agitated probably as deeply, if not as noisily, as the great city. For a New Yorker this town has no life outside of the Capitol, the Delavan and one or two other establishments, and at the two places named the excitement last night was very evident. The telegram shelf at the Delayan had a large number of customers, all anxious to find some special despatch from some particular friend in relation to the condition of THE SIEGE OF TAMMANY HALL,

and when at length the tidings were "wired" of the inglorious failure of the young democracy in their efforts to capture the wigwam of St. Tamanund, there were expressions of gratification exchanged by many of the country members, republican and THE IRVING HALL DEMOCRACY

had few sympathizers, and comments on their course of procedure were neither few nor complimentary. Many of the members seem to think that the representatives from New York might have succeeded in effecting an amicable adjustment of their respective

"CHIN" INFLUENCE been so largely practised. A dry memper of the House said he voted against the charter last week because he did not understand that Morrissey was to have any office under it. If it had provided Creamer

for Mayor, Mr. Genet for Comptroller and MORRISSEY FOR CHAMBERLAIN inasmuch as he is a successful banker—the charter would have had his "undivided support." This is a fact worthy of consideration, as the "undivided support" of the individual in question might perhaps have been of much moment. Had there been any difficulty in obtaining news from the seat of war last night it is probable that there would have been "no sleep till morn" or until some of

"THE GANG" should arrive to bring the news. The gang-and such a gang !- arrived this morning. The quiet early birds of the Delavan guests were enjoying their morning meal when the chief "pusher" of the "cullud gemmen" in the dining room came marching down the centre aisle, followed IN INDIAN FILE

by some thirty-five or forty of the worst looking, hardest-featured, and probably hardest-fisted dele gates from 'dead rappit' kingdom. They came col ariess, bloated, swaggering down the length of the room with an air of IMPUDENT INDEPENDENCE

quite refreshing. Seated at the tables, wondering

what on earth the napkins were for, they com menced giving orders such as "Sa-ay, Smokey giv's a pair o' sleeve buttons and some t. b.; Come, Jake, fly aroun'. Giv's a plate o' boned tar

"Come, Jake, fly aroun". Giv's a plate o' boned turkey and gutta perchas." This style of English was past the comprehension of the colored gentlemen of Aloany. They mildly ventured to ask, "What is dem tings on the frogramme, sar?" "Git out or Pil put a head on ye if ye come any yer frogramme over us. We belong to "The HEAD-SWELLERS, we do, and if ye don't git them air things d——d sudden we'll lay ye out." "Well, wat hin dey, sar?" "Why, fish halls, tea bisenit, corned beef hash and more biscuits. Now jump, young feller. Shoo, hy "Why, fish halls, tea bisenit, corned beef hash and more biscuits. Now jump, young feller. Shoo, hy Git "The overseer of the dming toom brought in an extra force of waters to watch the operations of the 'swellers,' lest the silver knives might disappear hitogether in the capacious maws to which think it is only to meet with "head-swellers" of the young democracy, on the plan of fighting dirt with dirt. But if it be true, as reported, tunt they are hefre to play a game of political blur it is certain that whoever holds them has a full hand of knaves. Of course there is no means of keeping such fellows away, and the leaders on either side would, no donot, much rather not have them. Thus far they have done no damage and only one spoon was missed after breakfast. The quiet portion of the residents of the place shun them, so that they have their run ail to themselves.

was missed after breakfast. The quiet portion of the residents of the place shan them, so that they have their run ail to themselves.

When it became known last evening that PHTER BISMANCK
was on his way to join the Albany fathers there was much interest evinced as to how he would look, how he would dress and what he would say and 40. The train arrived on time and the great Prower) Richinal walked into the office of the belavan just the same as any other man would do. He registered his hampinst like anybody else; he looked at the telegrams just as any ordinary individual, and after notifing to young Leland and a few others, just as any common person would, exactly, he walked up stairs and actually moved one foot first and then the other and did not fly hp at all. Such would seem to be the thoughts of several who watened his every movement until he got out of sight. No sooner had he taken possession of his quarters than they were besieged by members of all the nouses and gentlemen of the press, all or whom found the now doubly accredited reader as blandly as was his wont and apparently invigorated by his temporary retirement from the poblical strike.

In regard to the leaders of the irving Half democracy, Hugh Smith and Schator Bradley aftern positively that they befieve that.

NORTON WAS IN EARNEST FOR REFORM, that he was not looking for anything for himself, and wanted only to wipe out the republican commissions. The Hon, Jake Hardenburgh—who may be thanked for the appearance of Mr. Sweeny here at present, and for his assuming the royal purple—coincided with those views, as did also "King" A. D. Barber. The latter quoted as proof of the assertion that when the place head by him (Barber) wastendered to Norton If he wished to onst him he telegraphed to Mr. Starkweather, canef coilector of assessments, immediately, not to make any removal on his account, as he wanted no piace. From these expressions it may be judged that Norton can be received into the fold of the faithful without mines pariet, but that some it i

THE POLITICAL PURGATORY

While the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may raise

The "sinners" did not appear until this afternoon in the Assembly, and they were disgusted to find that while they were fighting the pattle at one end of the line the truce was broken at the other; that nothing in relation to the city of New York was to be done

in relation to the city of New York was to be done before to-morrow night, and that now by A STOLEN MARCH they find they have been outlanked; that an amended charter has been put in, and that to-day the olli appropriating \$400,000 for the new Lunatic Asylum was rushed through during their assence. They accept the situation, however, and will not, in all probability, make a very hard fight on the bill to-morrow.

to-morrow.

An innocent looking bill was introduced to-day in the senate by Senator Parker, who seems to have a peculiar perchant for meading in New York matters; written on a single page of note paper, in pretty handwriting, and purporting to be merely permission to John T. Mais to run cars instead of stages on the route for which he now holds a tranchise. This, however, is only a blind for

A BROADWAY SURFACE RAILROAD, is Mills' franchise is that known to old New Yorkers as the Broadway and Third avenue line from the Battery to Forty-second street by way of Yorkers as the Broadway and Third avenue line from the Battery of Forty-second street by way of Broadway, Chatham street and Third avenue. This bill gives him permission further to run branch tracks from Forty-second street and Third avenue across Forty-second street to the North river, across Canal street from Bowery to North river and across Chatham street to Broadway. This is a slap at the Second and Third Avenue Railroads and a plan to give one man power to run an extensive concern for which corporations have fought in vain. It may bring the Second and Third avenue folks up to looby against it, but it is so supremely ridiculous that it can scarcely pass.

THE NEW YORK GAS COMPANIES are to be overhauled again as soon as the Committee on Cities of the Assembly have summoned the officers to appear for the purpose of ascertaining, in accordance with a resolution offered by Peter Mitchell, whether or not the city of New York cannot be supplied with a better quanty of gas at less cost. Mitchell, not content in "going for" the gas folks, is after

of the United States or Europe and being furnished with properly authenticated credentials.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE. ALBANY, March 29, 1870.

REPORTS. By Mr. BRADLEY-Relative to increasing the capi-

stock of the New York fire insurance companies. By Mr. PARRER-Authorizing John T. Mills to run

By Mr. Parren—Authorizing John T. Mills to run cars in lieu of stages on the Third Avenue Railroad track in New York city.

By Mr. Bradley—For the protection of manu facturing and commercial interests in New York.

The bill incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company in New York was lost—5 to 18—and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

The special order, the bill relative to county courts, was debated at length, and finally referred to a special committee of one from each judicial district.

The bill organizing the Supreme Court was taken up.

mr. Bowen moved to make the salary of judges \$5,000 a year instead of \$5,000, as in the bill. Lost by a vote of 11 to 11.

The Senate then went into executive session to confirm notaries public, and then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 29, 1870. On motion of Mr. MARTINE the pill authorizing the State Comptroiler to loan the county of Warr \$43,000, was read and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act enabling husband or wife to be a witness for or against each other, by excepting testimony as to certain statements or admissions; changing the name of the Tompkins square Methods tepiscopal charges, Brooklyn; requiring Supervisors in New York to raise annually, by tax, a sum equal to sixty dollars for each child five years old in the Union Home for Children of Disabled Volunteers, for the benefit of that institution; discontinuing that part of the Croton Aqueduct between the southerly side of 113th street and Ninety-third

Mr. Campbell reported a bill to ameno the act to provide an additional building for limites in New York.

Mr. Frear reported a bill extending the provisions of the law of 1868 to increase manuspal revenues of New York in certain cases.

Amending the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Requiring complaint before arrest.

Regulating the grace of Eighth avenue from Fifty-ninth street to 116th street, New York.

Provising additional buildings for lanatics in New York.

Changing the name of the Western

Changing the name of the Warehousing Fireproof Company.

Authorizing the Union Theological Seminary of New York to hold property valued at \$230,000.

The Brooklyn Police bill was made the special The Brooklyn Police only was made the special order for this evening.
On motion of Mr. Fields Mr. Homan, of the New York Matual Lite insurance Company, who was brought here as a winess in custody of the Sergeantat-Arms, was discharged from custody.
Mr. Mirchell included a bill to protect citizens of the State against empiricism, and requiring physicians to graduate in a State or county medical institution.

Recess till haif-past seven o'clock P. M.

Mr. Bengan introduced a bit to provide for the erection of a public market in the Ninth ward of New York.

Mr. Burkers introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a public market in the Ninth ward of New York.

The Midland rathroad.

The House went into committee on the bill to factilitate the construction of the Midland Rainroad by appropriating \$1,500,030 thereto.

Mr. Alvord moved to substitute the act to encourage and aid the construction of rainroads in this State, which provides, when any road, during 1870 or 1871, has in running order ten mides where there is no parallel road, it shall receive \$5,000 per mile for each mile constructed, and levying a tax of five-eighths of a min to raise an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000.

Mr. Littlejohn spoke at some length in explanation of the roate, capacity, public benefits, e.g., of this road, and in opposition to applying the provisions of the aubstitute to an enterprise of such magnitude, and which was now in such a condition as to need the ani asked for in the original oill.

Mr. Alvord sar aned his proposition, claiming that the five thousand doflars would rive to this enterprise the amount asked for; besides, if the proposition to grant state aid to railroads was to obtain he wanted it granted generally, and he had doubts as to the Governor's approving a special act.

Mr. Littlefolm, in response, said he was in favor of a general aid bill at a proper time. At present he though it actually necessary to pass a special act for this enterprise, and also for others making an equally just and strong caim. The time would come for a general act, and he would then be found supporting.

supporting it.

'the motion to substitute the general act was negatived, and the original bill ordered to a third read-

THE ADIRONDACK RAILROAD.

The committee then took up the buil to aid the Adirondack Railroad, which appropriates \$7,500 for each mile constructed.

Messrs. Gleason and Selkreg sustained this mea-

Mr. GLEASON moved to make the amount \$10,000 a mile.
Mr. ALVORD moved to make it five thousand dolfars, and proceeded to say that the entire wilderness tarough which this road is to run is worthless as an agricultural district and as a timber region. Ex-periment had shown that it would not pay sixty cents per acre, for people had agreed to pay that for it and failed.

Mr. GLEASON replied, denying the accuracy Mr. Ghrasos repairs statements.

The sum was then made \$10,000 per mile, and the bill was ordered to a unid reading.

The next bill, to lacilitate the construction of the Bunato and Washington Railroad, was also ordered

The next bill, to inclificate the constitution of Bullalo and Washington Railroad, was also ordered to a third reading.

THE SHOOKLYN POLICE BILL.

The committee then took up the Brooklyn Police bill.

Mr. Jacobs moved an amendment that the pay of the department shad remain as now until January 1, 1871. Carried.

Mr. K ERNAN moved an amendment to repeal the act creating the Metropolitan Police Department, Lost.

Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The next bill taken up was the Wanteaul and Plattsburg Railroad Aid bill, granting \$5,000 per

mile.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the first section, and asked if this bill was not similar to the one the and asked if the bill was not similar to the one the Governor veloci ast year.

Messra, Dobus, Flanc and Snow advocated the After further discussion as to the effects on pouttcat parties of such measures, Mr. Alvord withdr his motion to strike out, and the bill was ordered

THE BERGEY BOMICIDE.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury-Sheehan Admitted to Bail.

The inquest on the body of Samuel Madden, who died ten days ago from the effects of a fracture in the skull supposed to have been inflicted during an affray between him and a butcher named Edward Shechan, in Kaiser's saloon, on the plank road. near the Bergen police station, was concluded before Coroner Burns on Monday. The case was given to the jury at three o'clock in the afternoon, but up to midnight they nad not agreed. The Coroner then had then had not agreed. The Coroner then had morning, but there was no agreement. The jury stood eight for acquitting Sheehan to four for implicating him. At hair-past four in the afternoon they brought in the following verdict, which shows by its singularity in what a state of perplexity the jury were:—"We find that Samuel Madden came to mis death from a fracture of the skull, but we cannot pronounce from the evidence how or by whom this wound was inflicted. We find further that deceased received a blow from Edward Sheehan." On this verilet the Coroner held Sheehan to ball in the sum of \$5.000.

It appears that both parties were under the influ-

received a blow from Edward Sheehan. On this yer-lick the Coroner held Sheehan to ball in the sum of \$3.000.

It appears that both parties were under the influence of liquor and a dispute arose between them in the saloon. Sheehan struck Madden with his fist on the head and felled him to the ground, rendering him unconscious for some time. He was lifted up, and when he regained consciousness he went out. Not long afterwards he was found lying insensible and bleeding from the head about eight blocks distant from the Saloon. He was conveyed to his home, where he died about eight hours allerwards. A postmortem examination revealed the fact that there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, extending from the ear four inches upwards. How that wound was inflicted was the question the jury could not determine. The majority adhered to the opinion that diadden feil and struck against a sione or some hard, sharp substance after leaving the saloon. There was no evidence whatever that any wound was inflicted on him while in the saloon or while in Sheehan's company. Speehan is a young man about twenty-live years of age, and was employed in the Communipaw Abatton.

THE FORTY-SIXTH STREET CALAMITY.

Examination of the Victims. Drs. Wooster Beach and Joseph Cushman, of the Coroners' office, have made an examination of the bodies of the Donnelly family at 604 West Fortythird street, where they were taken after being re-moved from beneath the bricks and mortar of the building in Forty-sixth street, near Eleventh ave-

building in Forty-sixen street, near Eleventh avenue. The medical gentlemen report as follows:—
We have made an examination of the bodies—five
in number—consisting of a man and woman and
turee children. The skuits of all were fractured.
There were fractures of the legs in the man, woman
and one of the children. There were severe contantions on the bodies of all, more paracularly on the
faces. The injuries, evidently, were from the fail of
the bricks upon them, and, in our opinion, were the
cause of aimost instant death.